BOULDER TOWN
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2006

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Kimball & Roberts

Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Corporation
Box 663
Richfield, Utah 84701
Phone 896-6488

Honorable Mayor and Town Board Boulder Town Boulder, Utah 84716

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Boulder Town as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, in accordance with *Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services* issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management. We have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion, or any other form of assurance, on them.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, on pages 4 through 8 and 27 through 28, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have compiled the supplementary information from information that is the representation of management, without audit or review. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the supplementary information.

KIMBALL & ROBERTS, P. C. Certified Public Accountants

October 30, 2006 Richfield, Utah

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BOULDER TOWN MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

The discussion and analysis of Boulder Town for the year ending June 30, 2006 and provides an overview of the Town's financial activities. This report is in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which are part of this report.

Financial Highlights:

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent year by \$817,715 (net assets). Of this amount, \$80,297 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations.
- As of the close of the current calendar year, the Town's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$190,001, a increase of \$35,928. Of this fund balance \$58,497 is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unreserved fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$58,497 or 50% of total general fund expenditures.
- The Town has no long-term debt.

Using This Annual Report

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town's assets, liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net assets changed during the most recent calendar year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods.

Both the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by assessed fees assessed as taxes and other funds from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of the Town are general government, highways and streets, parks, recreation and cemetery.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages listed in the table of contents.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The only governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Town's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town adopts an annual budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

The basic financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Condensed Financial Statements:

Net Assets:

	Governmental Activities
	2006
Assets:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Current	190,001
Non-Current	627,714
Total Assets	817,715
Liabilities:	
Current	-
Long-Term	
Total Liabilities	-

Condensed Financial Statements - continued.

Net Assets (Continued):

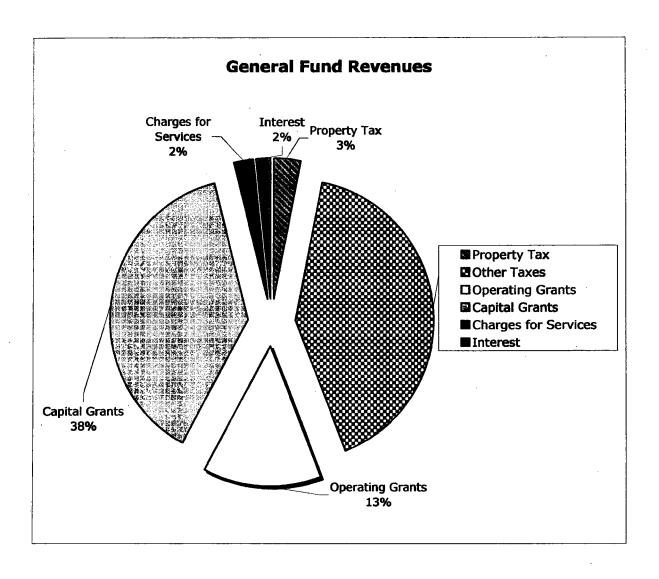
	Governmental Activities 2006
Net Assets:	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt Restricted Unrestricted	627,714 109,704 80,297
Net Assets	817,715
Changes in Net Assets:	
Revenues:	
General Revenues Grants	73,826 79,291
Total Revenues	153,117
Expenditures:	
Current	91,237
Total Expenditures	91,237
Change in Net Assets	61,880
Beginning Net Assets	755,835
Ending Net Assets	817,715

Contacting the Town.

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Boulder Town, P.O. Box 1329, Boulder, UT 84716.

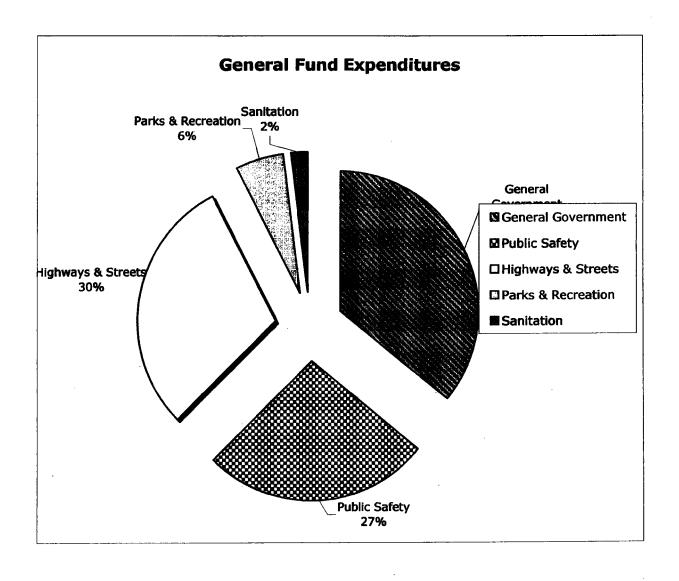
Boulder Town General Fund Revenues For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

Property Tax	4,562
Other Taxes	63,248
Operating Grants	20 ,60 8
Capital Grants	58 ,68 3
Charges for Services	3,573
Interest	2,443
Total	153,117



Boulder Town General Fund Expenditures For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

General Government	32,643
Public Safety	24,351
Highways & Streets	27,284
Parks & Recreation	5,113
Sanitation	1,846
Total	91,237



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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BOULDER TOWN STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2006

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	Activities
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	190,001
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation):	
Land	67,170
Buildings	167,551
Equipment	159,865
Infrastructure	180,600
Construction In Progress	52,528
Total Noncurrent Assets	627,714
TOTAL ASSETS	817,715
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
NET ASSETS	• •
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	627,714
Restricted For:	•
Class C Road	95,948
Liquor Law Funds	5,788
Landfill	7,968
Unrestricted	80,297
TOTAL NET ASSETS	817,715
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	817,715

See accompanying notes and accountant's report.

BOULDER TOWN STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets	2000	Total		(30,694)	(21,903)	(6,676)	(1,846)	52,746	(8,373)		4,562	817	28,987	30,614	2,830	2,443	70,253	61,880	755,835	817,715
Net (Expense)	Governmental	Activities		(30,694)	(21,903)	(6,676)	(1,846)	52,746	(8,373)		4,562	817	28,987	30,614	2,830	2,443	70,253	61,880	755,835	817,715
	Capital Grants/	Contributions		•	2,448	•	•	56,235	58,683											
Program Bevenues	Operating Grants/	Contributions			•	20,608	•	1	20,608							js.	nd Transfers		·	
	Charges for	Services		1,949	•	•	•	1,624	3,573	nes:	es	Fee-In-Lieu of Property Taxes			Telecommunicatiuons Tax	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Total General Revenues and Transfers	Change in Net Assets	- Beginning	- Ending
		Expenses		32,643	24,351	27,284	1,846	5,113	91,237	General Revenues:	Property Taxes	Fee-In-Lieu o	Sales Taxes	Resort Tax	Telecommun	Unrestricted	Total Ge	Change	Net Assets - Be	Net Assets - En
			Function/Programs Primary Government: Governmental Activities:	General Government	Public Safety	Highways and Public Improvements	Sanitation	Culture and Recreation	Total Primary Government	•	,									

See accompanying notes and accountant's report.

BOULDER TOWN BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	190,001
TOTAL ASSETS	190,001
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities	
Fund Balances:	
Reserved For:	
Class "C" Road	9 5,94 8
Liquor Law	5,788
Landfill	7,968
Designated	20,500
Undesignated, Reported In:	
General Fund	59,797
Total Fund Balance	190,001
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND AND FUND BALANCE	190,001

BOULDER TOWN BALANCE SHEET RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2006

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Fund Types

190,001

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Land	67,170
Buildings	167,551
Equipment	159,865
Infrastructure	180,600
Construction In Progress	52,528

Total <u>627,714</u>

Net Assets of Government Activities 817,715

BOULDER TOWN STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

	General Fund
Revenues:	- Turio
Taxes	67,810
Licenses and Permits	733
Intergovernmental Revenue	79,291
Charges for Services	1,216
Interest	2,443
Rents and Concessions	1,050
Miscellaneous Revenues	574
Total Revenues	153,117
Expenditures:	
Current:	
General Government	31,763
Public Safety	7,378
Highways and Public Improvements	4,709
Sanitation	1,846
Culture and Recreation	4,265
Capital Outlay	67,228
Total Expenditures	117,189
Net Change In Fund Balance	35,928
Fund Balance - Beginning	154,073
Fund Balance - Ending	190,001

See accompanying notes and accountant's report.

BOULDER TOWN

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period:

Construction In Progress52,528Capital Asset Additions14,700Depreciation Expense(41,276)

Changes In Net Assets of Governmental Activities 61,880

June 30, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Boulder Town conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial position of various fund types and the results of operations of the various fund types. The basic financial statements are presented for the year ended June 30, 2006.

The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

Boulder Town is a municipal corporation in Garfield County, Utah. It is governed by an elected Mayor and four member board. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements are of the primary government, Boulder Town, the reporting entity. The Town has no component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net assets and statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, Boulder Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenues items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

Deposits and Investments:

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U. S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

Investments for the government, as well as for its component units, are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

· Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 Years
Building Improvements	20 Years
Fire Trucks	20 Years
Infrastructure	20 Years
Television, Equipment	7 Years

Long-Term Obligations:

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net assets.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In the fund financial statement, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, if any, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Fund Equity:

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designation of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted by ordinance by total for each department, in accordance with State law, by the Mayor and Town Board on or before June 22 for the following Fiscal year beginning July 1. Estimated revenues and appropriations may be increased or decreased by resolution of the Town Board at any time during the year. A public hearing must be held prior to any proposed increase in a fund's appropriations. Budgets include activities in the General Fund. The level of the Town's budgetary control (the level at which the Town's expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations) is established at the department level. Each department head is responsible for operating within the budget for their department. All annual budgets lapse at fiscal year end.

Some Towns find themselves with a deficit fund balance in one or more of their funds. The State Auditor has taken the position that a deficit, created by expenditures being made in excess of those budgeted, is an illegally created debit in violation of the Utah Constitution, Section XIV(3). As such, the total illegally created deficit should be budgeted to be made up in the following fiscal year. Deficits arising from emergencies are not illegal and may be retired over 5 years. Maximum in the general funds may not exceed 75% of the total estimated revenue of the general fund.

Once adopted, the budget may be amended by the Town Board without hearing provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance. A public hearing must be held if the budgeted expenditures will exceed budgeted revenues and any fund balance which is available for budgeting. With the consent of the Mayor, department heads may reallocate unexpended appropriated balances from one expenditure account to another within that department during the budget year. Budgets for the General Fund are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances are not used.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed and collected for the Town by Garfield County and remitted to the Town shortly after collection. Property taxes become a lien on January 1 and are levied on the first Monday in August. Taxes are due and payable on November 1, and are delinquent after November 30. All dates are in the year of levy.

G. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Town maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

At year end, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits were \$182,034 and the bank balances were \$183,708. Of the bank balances \$100,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. Utah State statutes do not require deposits to be collateralized, however, financial institutions must be approved by the Money Management Council.

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2006, consist of the following:

	Fair Value
Demand Deposits - Checking	182,033
Investment - PTIF	7,968
Total Cash and Investments	190,001
Cash and investments listed above are classified in the according to the assets as follows:	companying government-wide statement
Governmental Activities - Unrestricted	190,001

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Utah Money Management Act (UMMA) established specific requirements regarding deposits of public funds by public treasures. UMMA requires that Town funds be deposited with a qualified depository which includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements specified in UMMA Section 51, Chapter 7. UMMA provides the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified depository may hold in order to minimize risk of loss and also defines capital requirements which an Institution must maintain to be eligible to accept public funds. UMMA lists the criteria for investments and specifies the assets which are eligible to be invest in, and for some investments, the amount of time to maturity.

UMMA enables the State Treasurer to operate the Public Treasurer's Investment Pool (PTIF). PTIF is managed by the Utah State Treasurer's investment staff and comes under the regulatory authority of the Utah Money Management Council. This council is comprised of a select group of financial professionals from units of local and state government and financial institutions doing business in the state. PTIF operations and portfolio composition is monitored at least semi-annually by Utah Money Management Council. PTIF is unrated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

PTIF operations and portfolio composition is monitored at least semi-annually by Utah Money Management Council. PTIF is unrated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Deposits in PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. Participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments which are recorded an amortized cost basis. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by PTIF. The fair value of the investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

Deposits in PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. Participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments which are recorded an amortized cost basis. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by PTIF. The fair value of the investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

Deposits and investments for local government are governed by the Utah Money Management Act (Utah Code Annotated, Title 51, Chapter 7, "the Act") and by rules of the Utah Management Council ("the Council"). Following are discussions of the local government's exposure to various risks related to its cash management activities.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED) Custodial Credit Risk:

Deposits - Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the local government's deposits may not be recovered. The local government's policy for managing custodial credit risk is to adhere to the Money Management Act. The Act requires all deposits of the local government to be in a qualified depository, defined as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and which has been certified by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council. As of June 30, 2006, \$83,708 of the local government's bank balances of \$183,708 were uninsured and uncollateralized.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The local government's policy for limiting the credit risk of investments is to comply with the Money Management Act.

The local government is authorized to invest in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF), an external pooled investment fund managed by the Utah State Treasurer and subject to the Act and Council requirements. The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, and deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains and losses, net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participants' average daily balances.

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the local governments has investments of \$7,968 with the PTIF. The entire balance had a maturity less than one year. The PTIF pool has not been rated.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The local government manages its exposure to declines in fair value by investments mainly in the PTIF and by adhering to the Money Management Act. The act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

Concentration of Credit Risk:

Concentration of credit risk the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments. in a single issuer. PTIF falls under the constraints of UMMA in limiting concentrations of investments.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, was as follows:

	Begi nni ng Balance	Additions	Dele tio ns	Ending Balance	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets Not Being					
Depreciated:					
Land	50,2 10	10,000	<u>-</u> .	60,210	
Land Under Roads	6,960	-	-	6,960	
Construction In Progress	18,800	52,527	18,800	52,527	
Total Capital Assets Not					
Being Depreciated	75,970	62,527	18,800	119,697	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	204,696	23,500	-	228,196	
Machinery and Equipment	253,894	-	-	253,894	
Infrastructure	451,500			451,500	
Total Capital Assets					
Being Depreciated	910,090	23,500		933,590	
Less Accumulated Depreciation Fe	or:				
Buildings and Improvements	55,120	5,5 25	-	60 ,64 5	
Machinery and Equipment	80,852	13,176	-	94, 028	
Infrastructure	248,325	22,575	-	270,900	
Total Accumulated					
Depreciation	384,297	41,276	<u> </u>	425,573	
Total Capital Assets Being					
Depreciated (Net)	525,793	(17,776)		508,017	
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets, Net	601,763	44,751	18,800	627,714	

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Primary Government as follows:

	GovernmentalActivities
General Government	880
Public Safety	16,973
Parks and Recreation	22,575
Highways and	848
Total Depreciation Expense	41,276

NOTE 4 - CLASS "C" ROAD

The Town receives Class "C" Road money from the State of Utah for road construction and maintenance. The unexpended portion of this money is shown as reserved fund balance in the financial statements. The following is a schedule of receipts and disbursements in Class "C" Roads:

Balance - Beginning of Year	77,589
	,608 ,460
Total Receipts	23,068
Disbursements	(4,709)
Balance - End of Year	95,948
NOTE 5 - DESIGNATED FUND BALANCE The following fund balance has been designated by the Town	n:
Business Alliance Web Site Emergency Services Deposits Track Park Park Development Town Hall Fire Department Water membership	1,230 1,029 243 707 1,238 9,384 411 3,558 2,700
Total Designated Fund Balance	20,500

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town is insured through Scottsdale Indemnity Company.

Liability:

The Town is insured for \$2,000,000 general aggregate limit. Bodily injury and property damage limit \$1,000,000 each occurrence. Personal injury and advertising injury limit \$1,000,000 each offense and employee benefits injury limit of \$1,000,00. Fire, lightning or explosion limit of \$500,000. Medical payments \$5,000 any one person. Products-completed operations limit \$2,000,000. There is a \$500 deductible each occurrence or offense. Public officials liability coverage \$1,000,000 each wrongful act with an annual aggregate of \$1,000,000 and a \$1,000 deductible each public official wrongful act.

Automobile Liability:

The Town is insured for automobile bodily injury by State Farm Insurance Company. Property damage \$1,000,000 aggregate each policy period. The coverage also covers uninsured motorist \$50,000 each accident and \$50,000 each policy period.

Property:

All of the property coverage is insured through Scottsdale Indemnity Company. Buildings are covered based on replacement cost subject to a \$500 deductible.

The Town has not experienced any significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year but it has paid settlements in excess of insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

(This page contains no information and is used to assist in formatting, for easier reading)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION "UNAUDITED"

BOULDER TOWN BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	(See Note A)	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes:	•			
General Property Taxes	4,600	4,600	4,374	(226)
Delinquent Property Taxes	800	800	188	(612)
General Sales and Use Taxes	26,000	26,000	28,987	2,987
Fee-In-Lieu	100	100	817	717
Resort Tax	30,000	30,000	30,614	614
Telecommunications Tax	50_	50	2,830	2,780
Total Taxes	61,550	61,550	67,810	6,260
Licenses and Permits:	800	800	733	(67)
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Class C Road	20,000	20,000	20,608	608
State Liquor Allotment	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
State Grant	-	-	1,557	1,557
Federal Grant	-	-	54 ,67 8	54,6 78
Garfield County Grant	2,427_	2,427	2,448_	21
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	23,427	23,427	79,291	55,864
Charges for Services:				
General Fees and Charges	1,560	1,560	1,216	(344)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Interest	1,000	1,000	2,443	1,443
Rents and Concessions	1,200	1,200	1,050	(150)
Miscellaneous	1,525	1,525	574	(951)
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	3,725	3,725	4,067	342
Total Revenues	91,062	91,062	153,117	62,055

BOULDER TOWN BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis) (See Note A)	Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:			(0001101011)	(**************************************
General Government:				
Administration	31,492	31,292	19,972	11,320
Non-Departmental	1,500	1,650	7,725	(6,075)
Other	150	260	4,066	(3,806)
Total General Government	33,142	33,202	31,763	1,439
Public Safety:				
Fire Department	6,500	7,500	7,378	122
Highway and Public Improvements:				
Repairs and Maintenance	23,000	23,000	4,709	18,291
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	2,500	1,950	1,945	5
Cemetery	300	300	264	36
TV Translator System	1,200	490	399	91
Water Membership for Park	4,000	4,400	-	4,400
Web Site	1,029	1,029	-	1,029
Parks	1,000	300	682	(382)
Miscellaneous			975_	(975)
Total Culture and Recreation	10,029	8,469	4,265	4,204
Sanitation	1,500	2,000	1,846	154
Capital Outlay	14,700	14,700	67,228	(52,528)
Budgeted Increase in Fund Balance	2,191	2,191		2,191
Total Expenditures	91,062	91,062	117,189	(26,127)
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	35,928	35,928
Fund Balance - Beginning	154,073	157,073	154,073	
Fund Balance - Ending	154,073	157,073	190,001	35,928

BOULDER TOWN NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

Budgetary Comparison Schedules:

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules presented in this section of the report are for the Town's General Fund.

Budgeting and Budgetary Control:

Budgets for the General Fund are legally required and are prepared and adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Original budgets represent the revenue estimates and spending authority aurthorized by the Town Board prior to the beginning of the year. Final budgets represent the original budget amounts plus any amendments made to the budget during the year by the Board through formal resolution. Final budgets do not include unexpended balances form the prior year because such balances automatically laspe to unreserved fund balance at the end of each year.